WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A disk brake pad for controlling rotation of a rotating disk by being pressed against the disk, comprising:

a first friction member disposed at a leading side portion that is an inward-rotating side of the disk;

a second friction member, which has a friction coefficient and a Young's modulus that are large as compared to those of the first friction member, and which is easily worn, disposed at a trailing side portion that is an outward-rotating side of the disk.

2. The disk brake pad according to claim 1, wherein the first friction member being disposed so as to protrude further than the second friction member from a surface which contacts with the disk.

3. The disk brake pad according to claim 2, wherein a difference in the friction coefficients of the first friction member and the second friction member is 0.05 or more.

4. The disk brake pad according to claim 3, further comprising a slit being provided between the first friction member and the second friction member,

wherein both of the friction members being partitioned by the slit so as to be spaced apart from each other.

5. The disk brake pad according to claim 4, wherein a width of the slit is 1 mm or more.

6. The disk brake pad according to claim 2, further comprising a slit being provided between the first friction member and the second friction member,

wherein both of the friction members being partitioned by the slit so as to be spaced apart from each other.

7. The disk brake pad according to claim 6, wherein a width of the slit is 1 mm or more.

8. A disk brake pad for controlling rotation of a rotating disk by being pressed against the disk, comprising:

a first friction member disposed at a leading side portion that is an inward-rotating side of the disk;

a second friction member, which has a friction coefficient and a Young's modulus that are large as compared to those of the first friction member, and which is easily worn, disposed at a trailing side portion that is an outward-rotating side of the disk,

the first friction member being disposed so as to protrude further than the second friction member from a surface which contacts with the disk;

a slit being provided between the first friction member and the second friction member, both of the friction members being partitioned by the slit so as to be spaced apart from each other; wherein,

a difference in the friction coefficients of the first friction member and the second friction member is 0.05 or more, and a width of the slit is 1 mm or more.